

STORY

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NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

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I LIVED LAST SUMMER — Page Thirteen

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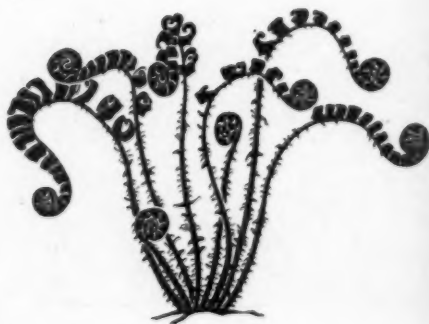
• 1945 •

NUMBER 82



"We owe it to ourselves and to mankind to give full rein to our instinctive love of Natural Beauty, and to train and refine every inclination and capacity we have for appreciating it till we are able to see all those finer glories of which we now discover only the first faint glow."

SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND.



NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

Published by
The National Parks Association

A voluntary organization guarding America's heritage of scenic wilderness

1214 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

DEVEREUX BUTCHER, Editor

July-September, 1945

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NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, formerly National Parks Bulletin, has been published since 1919 by the National Parks Association. It presents articles of importance and of general interest relating to the national parks and monuments, and is issued quarterly for members of the Association and for others who are interested in the preservation of our national parks and monuments as well as in maintaining national park standards, and in helping to preserve wilderness. (See inside back cover.)

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Southeast from the rim in Bryce Canyon National Park. "If wilderness enthusiasts happen to be in a minority, that does not justify a majority in wiping out every last fragment of wild country."

National Parks Association

EDITORIAL

CONSERVATIONISTS, UNITE!

AS in world organization for peace, unity of peace-loving nations is essential, so in the effort to conserve natural resources, only unity among conservation groups can win the fight against the forces of destruction. To attain the desired objective is not easy, and, as in world peace organization, will require mutual concessions and an understanding of differing points of view. But the goals are so important that no effort should be spared in our striving to attain them.

In the early days when persons interested in conservation were comparatively few, there was greater unity than now. One reason for this is that today there is a wider diversity of interests. It is due to this diversity that occasionally conservation groups find disagreement on mutual problems. Significant, too, is the fact that in the early days national parks and other wilderness reservations, which were set aside by general consent when the material resources that they contained were still abundant elsewhere, are now increasingly coveted by those who want such resources for commercial use because they have exhausted those resources elsewhere.

Furthermore, the "development" of park and wilderness reservations for intensive recreational use is urged by many who do not realize that such "development" is incompatible with the preservation of the natural conditions to which these areas have been dedicated. To some, conservation means complete preservation; to others, the fullest commercial use compatible with maintenance of nature's reproductive and recuperative power.

What is needed on the part of all conservation groups is an attitude of tolerance toward each other that will give con-

sideration to the interests of all worthy groups, and a recognition of the several uses to which various resources can be put. There are enough of nature's gifts to satisfy all reasonable demands by all groups.

It is important to bear in mind that, while our American motto is "The greatest good of the greatest number," this does not imply that a majority (often merely temporary) should have its own way on every acre of land and water surface in the country. Democracy involves consideration for the other fellow, even though he happens to belong to a minority. Thus, if the so-called wilderness enthusiasts happen to be in a minority, that fact does not justify a majority in wiping out every last fragment of wild country by introducing artificial pleasures or business enterprises that would destroy it forever. Obviously it is not fair to deprive a worthy segment of our population of something that is necessary to its welfare and happiness. This becomes of greater significance when it is realized that all that this minority asks is the complete preservation in their primeval condition of national parks and the wilderness areas of the national forests which, combined, total scarcely one percent of the entire United States land area.

There are, of course, many other aspects to this problem of unity between conservation groups. The one just mentioned primarily concerns the National Parks Association and the Wilderness Society, as well as other nation-wide and regional groups interested in saving areas of substantially unmodified nature. There are, in addition, many organizations that properly place emphasis on conservation of natural resources for economic use.

Among these are the forestry associations, which strive not only to protect the great forest resources from fire, disease, insects and other destructive agencies, but encourage cutting methods that reproduce growth of equal or greater value for future use. Then there are the groups of enlightened sportsmen who, while protecting their own interests, are also concerned with perpetuating our wildlife resources for the benefit of posterity. These forestry and sportsmen groups should, and frequently do, work with such organizations as the National Audubon Society and the National Parks Association to preserve outstanding works of nature for all time.

However, that is not always the case. Human nature being what it is, there is all too frequently a tendency to want to have things all one's own way. Some who enjoy birds for birds' sake may want to prevent all shooting, and some who have a

particular appreciation of trees and forests may want to prevent all logging. On the other hand, some sportsmen want to shoot wherever the shooting is good, and some lumbermen and foresters want to cut every tree that, according to their standards, has become "overmature." We could go on with similar examples in other fields, especially in the matter of water use and conservation, now receiving great national attention; but space does not permit. Suffice it to say that what is needed is understanding of, and consideration for, the other fellow's viewpoint. Such understanding and consideration will bring about unity among conservationists; and this, together with public enlightenment, is the weapon with which we must fight the ignorance and greed of thoughtless and deliberately selfish groups that have no interest in conservation of resources or in preservation of nature and natural beauty.

To refine the gasoline outboard motor by making it silent, its designers would preserve the quiet of the nation's wild lakelands.

National Parks Association



REFINE THE OUTBOARD

By DEVEREUX BUTCHER

WITH the first light of dawn on a summer morning you are jolted into wide-awake consciousness. Outboard motors are being cranked by men with rods and reels who are taking off for early morning fishing on the lake. While the fumes of gasoline exhaust drift through your cabin, the ear-splitting noise of the motors fades slowly into the distance. Two hours later the fishermen return for their breakfast, and again the quiet is shattered.

This is the prelude to the day-long din and drone of outboards.

At evening you long for the quiet that belongs to the wild country you have travelled far to find. Now the air is cooling; the breeze is dying, and the surface of the lake is becoming mirror-like, reflecting the growing brilliance of the sunset. In the midst of beauty you paddle a canoe out onto the lake. Although the noise of outboards coming from all sides is magnified by the calm, you feel that if you can go far enough out on the lake you may find the silence necessary to enjoy the fading light, the brightening stars, and to listen to the wild call of loons. You paddle on, but escape from the noise is impossible.

The sun having set, its last light makes feathery clouds blaze, and turns the lake into molten copper. The urge to find peace drives you on toward the opposite shore, where you slip into a cove behind a small pine-clad headland. Somehow you feel that the headland will cut off the noise. In the cove a boy shoves off from shore, cranks his outboard, and drones beside your canoe as you round a point in an effort to escape from this nearest and latest outbreak.

With darkness there comes an apparent lessening of noise. Soon, perhaps far away, the last of the little engines is silenced, and night and peace settle over

the lake and its forested shores. Now there is only the sound of your paddle and the gentle ripple of water at the bow of the canoe. A loon calls, and he is answered by another. Presently there are loon calls from near and far coming to you over the glassy water. The stars are brilliant, and an occasional meteor leaves a trail in the sky. As an observer who is attuned to nature, you can now enjoy your environment.

This little episode may have occurred on countless lakes all across our continent on any or all days during the summer vacation time of any or all of the past dozen years. It is likely to continue to be enacted, and increasingly so, for if we may judge by present trends, the outboard motor is going to be in ever greater demand in the years to come. With lakes in certain national parks already invaded by the outboard, it rightfully may be asked what lake is immune to such disturbance? It is indeed true that the outboard is going farther afield and is invading the last outposts of wild lake country.

The sport fisherman who uses an outboard may or may not admit that he dislikes the noise of the outboard. However, what he will tell you, if you question him, is that, by using the outboard, he considerably increases his fishing time. It must be recognized therefore, that the outboard is a useful instrument in spite of its objectionable noise. Yet, too, it must be recognized that a sizeable part of our population is, and will continue to be, deprived of full enjoyment of wild lake-lands as long as noisy outboards are used.

To those who, during long busy months in a city, have looked forward to a brief vacation in the natural quiet and beauty of a woodland lake, it is a severe dis-

appointment to find that there is no quiet there. The mechanical din and gasoline exhaust fumes of the city have not been left behind. To those with an appreciation of nature, and so attuned to it as to be unable to enjoy it when in the presence of unnatural and disturbing influences, the foregoing thoughts are sobering.

What is the solution to the problem of preserving the quiet of the nation's lakes? An electric outboard now on the market does overcome both noise and exhaust. However, it is probably true that this electric motor is not practical for general use. Thus we must turn to

the designers of the gasoline outboard motor for the final solution. They have produced a useful machine. Now, are they able to refine it? There are at least two obstacles involved in bringing this about. One is mechanical, for which there is no need of discussion here; and the other is the necessity of maintaining the present light weight of the motor that enables it to be readily carried by hand. We do not believe for an instant that the men who have so ingeniously designed the outboard will fail to find a way to silence it. What about it, outboard designers?

MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY

THE Association's Board of Trustees, after making a study of the companion bills S. 555 and H. R. 2203 to establish a Missouri Valley Authority, adopted two amendments to the bills. These the Association has submitted to the chairmen of the congressional committees considering the MVA bills. The amendments would give protection to the national parks, national monuments and other federal reservations that preserve nature within the valley, by definitely excluding such areas from the scope of the proposed Authority. With regard to protection of these areas, the bills leave decided uncertainty.

Within the Missouri Valley there are parts of Yellowstone and Glacier national parks, several national monuments, federal wildlife refuges and a number of wilderness areas. The amendments would give assurance that these reservations would neither be invaded for resource development nor be obliterated through the unlimited power of the proposed Authority. The first amendment, as follows, would be placed after Section 2, sub-section (a) on page 2, relating to a program of water control and resource development: "Provided, that national parks and national monuments and other established wilderness and wildlife areas

shall continue to be administered as presently provided by law." On page 55, after Section 24, would be placed the second amendment as follows: "Provided, however, that acts relating to national parks and national monuments and other established wilderness and wildlife areas shall not be affected by this provision."

During April and May a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Commerce held hearings on S. 555, rejecting the bill on May 8, and expressing the opinion that it was "arbitrary" and "undemocratic." The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, to which H. R. 2203 was referred, has not held hearings.

S. 555 is scheduled for hearings by two other Senate committees. The first will be the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. The bill will remain with this committee for sixty days beginning September 17. Next, the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry will give consideration to the bill for another sixty days.

If the MVA proponents intend no injury to national parks and other such reservations in the valley, then it can be assumed that they will approve of the Association's amendments to the MVA bills. (See *The Parks and Congress*, page 31.)

Why Fishing in National Parks?

By EDWARD A. PREBLE

BEFORE any of the white race saw the areas that are now set aside as national parks the native red tribes fished in their waters, for fishes were an important item in their seasonal fare. Perhaps it is not too much to say that in their fishing, as in their hunting, the intentions of these primitive residents were much like our own, as expressed in the laws concerning the administration of these same areas: "To conserve the scenery . . . the wildlife . . . by . . . such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." For in the case of many of our native tribes the more intelligent members felt a sincere desire and a moral obligation to bequeath to their descendants a share of the resources that had come down to them. Quite naturally, and inherent in the chronicles of an unlettered race, few actual records of the reasoning of these primitive philosophers have been recorded. Simon Pokagon, hereditary chief of the Potawatomis, however, has left the "Red Man's Rebuke" (See NATURE MAGAZINE, January, 1930,) and this, as well as the record of his earlier speech to his people, reproaching them for their part in the final destruction of the passenger pigeon, should take an honored place in the early annals of inspired conservation.

When I first thought of writing this article, I made inquiries of those who might guide me to the original authorization allowing fishing in areas set aside to be preserved in their natural condition for our people and their descendants. Some said "Fishing is allowed because it always has been." But soon I read in an undated, but recent, administrative manual the following paragraph, quoted from a letter dated May 13, 1918, written by Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane to Mr. Stephen T. Mather, the first Director of the National

Park Service: ". . . for the information of the public, an outline of the administrative policy to which the new Service will adhere may now be announced. This policy is based on three broad principles: First, that the national parks must be maintained in absolutely unimpaired form for the use of future generations as well as those of our own time; second, that they are set apart for the use, observation, health and pleasure of the people; and third, that the national interest must dictate all decisions affecting public or private enterprise in the parks.

"Every activity of the Service is subordinate to the duties imposed upon it to faithfully preserve [the parks] for posterity in essentially their natural state."

Then follow several paragraphs banning commercial uses, but allowing grazing by cattle (but not by sheep) in all except Yellowstone; regulation of leasing lands for hotels, camps and summer homes; construction of roads and trails; gradual diminution of private holdings; and means of transportation. Then comes this paragraph which was evidently intended to be considered in the nature of a command to allow fishing:

"All outdoor sports which may be maintained consistently with the observation of the safeguards thrown around the national parks by law will be heartily endorsed and aided wherever possible. Mountain climbing, horseback riding, walking, motoring, swimming, boating, and fishing will ever be the favorite sports. Winter sports will be developed in the parks that are accessible throughout the year. Hunting will not be permitted in any national park." Evidently the Secretary was a fisherman, but not a hunter. Significant also is the following:

"For assistance in the solution of administrative problems in the parks, relating

both to the protection and use, the scientific bureaus of the government offer facilities of the highest worth and authority. In the protection of the public health, for instance, the destruction of insect pests in the forests, the care of wild animals, and

the propagation and distribution of fish, you should utilize their hearty cooperation to the utmost."

I have quoted from Secretary Lane's letter to this extent because it comes nearest to establishing authority for public fishing

Fishing in the national parks is largely a "tailor-made" pastime, suited to natty outfitting, and having but casual devotion to Izaak Walton.

Interior Department



in national parks of anything I have been able to find. Perhaps the U. S. Fish Commission was mainly in his thoughts among the scientific bureaus whose cooperation should be utilized. But I think that this language will not be admitted by any conscientious ecologist interested in conservation, as justifying wholesale public fishing, especially in view of the first of the three broad principles stated by Secretary Lane in the same letter, and above quoted.

Secretary Lane also stated that the educational, as well as the recreational, use of the parks "should be encouraged in every practicable way." It should be pointed out here that important studies of the interdependence on each other of the various components of natural areas can still be made in our national parks better than anywhere else in our country. It is true that important species in some of our parks have already been removed—witness the destruction of wolves and other predators in Yellowstone, and its result, official reduction of the elk population—but still the parks furnish conditions more nearly ideal than elsewhere.

To naturalists and ecologists the ignoring of the interdependence of the various classes of the biota of a unit like a large national park seems almost beyond comprehension, and it was not long before the incongruity of this generous concession to the fisherman was called to the attention of both public and official ears.

One of the first of our naturalists to question the wisdom of stressing public fishing in a national park was Milton P. Skinner, who was park naturalist in Yellowstone from 1919 to 1922. In an unsigned article "The Balance of Nature" in *The Saturday Evening Post* for January 3, 1920, Skinner published a letter that had been received from a gentleman of Jackson, Wyoming, complaining of the poor fishing in the parks, which he laid to the destruction of the trout by pelicans. He proposed several remedial measures. But Skinner said, "Trout and pelicans have lived to-

gether for centuries. Let them both alone. . . . Give nature a chance. Don't believe that any man in Jackson Hole, or any man in Washington, is wiser than the God of Nature, who made all these things, and put them down together."

Dr. Charles C. Adams' "The Relation of Wild Life to the Public in National and State Parks" published in the "Proceedings of the Second National Conference of State Parks, 1922," page 136, has this to say under "Need of Formulating Policies:" "At present our parks are in great need of definite formulated policies, even if they are of a provisional nature. . . . Today we have no such published program for the wildlife of our national parks, not even for the fish, which might be expected to precede that of other kinds of animals. The attitude of the U. S. Fish Commission, in the early days, had no conception whatever of the Yellowstone as a wilderness park, with the fish life maintained as nature left it, and for this reason the Commission was favorable to stocking the waters with a variety of exotic fish, and to stocking the streams thoroughly above all falls, uninhabited by fish, and likewise the isolated lakes. . . . The attitude of the present U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, and of the Park Service itself has improved somewhat, but still it has in the main adhered to the older policies and standards of making angling available everywhere, rather than to maintaining a wild reserve. I have no doubt that this has come about or grown up without much deliberation, and certainly not after considering the value, in the remote future, of large areas for the educational and scientific value of true wilderness waters. Some of the same persons who are very eager to maintain a wilderness forest about their homes have never realized that others are equally interested in an aquatic wilderness untouched by man."

The primary principle—preservation for coming generations—has never been disavowed; instead it has been proclaimed in almost identical language in thousands of

instances, and as far as lip-service is concerned it is adhered to by administrative agencies and the public.

It is difficult to understand how the administration of so large, important and popular a park as Yellowstone could be carried on year after year without the incongruity of these opposing principles coming to the fore. Surely fishes are as much members of the wildlife of a park as grouse or bears. Surely fishing maintained by official local hatcheries is as likely to impair a park as hunting, since it is admitted that all the member species of a region's biota are mutually interdependent. Among the mammals, there is the otter, which subsists almost entirely on fishes, and the mink, a proficient fisher. Among the birds, the osprey and pelican, and to a lesser extent, the bald eagle, are dependent on fishes. So is the kingfisher, while the gulls, bitterns, and even the water ousel, subsist in part on these creatures. All these are important species, and popular wherever found, and our great parks, properly closed to destructive killing, afford the finest opportunity left to us to ascertain just what are the interrelations of these and other species to the fishes. These, and similar studies, should be recognized as an important function of areas like our great parks. In such areas exist the most fruitful possible ground for the study of all such problems. In fact, these reservations afford our last opportunity. It was, at least in part, the inability of the park's native fish species to maintain themselves in the face of fishing by the public that led to the introduction of alien species, and it was the over-strain or the unsuitability of the introduced stock that led to the establishment of fish-hatcheries. To maintain hatcheries in a national park established for the benefit of all the people, and pledged to be passed on to future generations unimpaired, certainly poses a condition difficult to justify.

The interdependence of the fish and bird faunas was soon to be realized. The black-spotted trout, which is the common native

species, was found to be parasitized by a worm that investigation showed completed its development in the body of the pelican that devoured the trout carrying the parasite. This fact early gave rise to an investigation, and it was suggested that destruction of the pelicans might be one way of solving the problem. While this solution was not recommended and was not officially adopted, there was some destruction of the nesting birds by individuals, and some by official sanction. Apparently no detailed account of these repressive measures against a vanishing species has been published. The matter is briefly alluded to as follows in "Fauna of the National Parks . . . Series No. 2, published July, 1934." On page 32 is this passage: "The story of the white pelican is a sorry one the country over. California, for instance, which once had at least nine colonies and two years ago could still boast one, failed to produce any young in the summer of 1933 because of drought. But the wilderness of the Yellowstone fights to protect its own.

"The presence of white pelicans on Yellowstone Lake has been continuously recorded for over fifty years, and it is safe to assume that they have bred there for a long, long time. Rumor, probably well founded, since the antipathy of fishermen against all the fish-eating birds and mammals is well known, tell of numerous raids on the breeding islands; and the control experiments which were officially sanctioned are a matter of record. Today the fish predators in national parks have equal rights with all other classes of animals."

Fishing in our national parks has created an anomalous condition, to say the least. It was originally allowed as a privilege, apparently because it was hastily supposed that the fish populations were inexhaustible, or that the valuable resources of our parks, and those worthy to be passed on unimpaired, were mainly scenic. Circumstances soon proved that the fish supply was failing. As the years have passed, it has become evident that this is a condition

well-nigh universal the country over. In practically all our states it has become necessary to limit activities of fishermen by imposing seasons, licenses and creel-limits.

Fishing in our national parks is advertised as one of the most popular of sports. Why should it not be so? Nearly everywhere else fishing is so overdone that any worthwhile success depends on getting there first to beguile a catch, many or few, from the hatchery-raised supply just dumped into stream or lake, or involves traveling to some distant place in Alaska or Canada, a privilege available to only a small percentage of our people. Practically everywhere a state or provincial license must be bought, and probably guides or other helpers must be hired. But in some larger national parks all is simplified. No license is required, and the would-be fisherman may rent his tackle, and has only to follow the crowd and do as the others do. True, the visitor is advised to seek out the more distant places, since the nearer ones are likely to be fished out. And when he has decided to go fishing he is assisted to equip himself. No ecological or conservational objection intrudes. Even the disgruntled visitor who is confronted with a week-end without dance-hall diversion, and stranded with nothing to do but "look at the scenery" may fish while he is looking, and perhaps may experience a thrill. Even before the days when these general restrictions were imposed, their need had become evident to those on whom devolved the task of providing the fishing. As early as the spring of 1884, Charles W. Smiley, in a Bulletin of the Fish Commission, Volume 4, Number 5, pointed out the impossibility of keeping our streams so stocked as to satisfy the

ever increasing hordes of fishermen. A year or two later, he addressed the Biological Society of Washington on the same subject.

Methods of fish culture have improved much since then, and licensing has brought in money that has provided in part for enforcing creel-limits and seasonal restrictions, and for producing fishes that are grown to legal size before being liberated, but still the fishing pressure increases until only the more distant streams yield any satisfactory return. It is interesting to note that Lithgow Osborne, *Outdoor America*, November 1940, pages 4-6, deplors the passing of "wild trout fishing" and the stocking of legal-sized fish, which he calls a "third-rate substitute" for the genuine article. Are we not fast coming to this condition in our national parks?

It would seem that the hopelessness of supplying a sufficiency of legal sized trout to satisfy the urge for fishing that is engendered by maintaining a stock of fishing tackle for sale, and by offering visitors, attracted by the prospect of fishing, privileges that they cannot find elsewhere, would lead to abandonment of the practice in our national parks.

The start must be made somewhere. Let us listen to the suggestions of our ecologists who envision the great parks as schools and museums, with mountains and valleys and deserts stocked with their original inhabitants, and with assemblages of plants and animals dependent on each other for food and well-being. As long as native species are undisturbed by man, they will continue to exist in their natural abundance side by side in the harmony of Nature. All too rapidly are these ideal conditions vanishing.

Never destroy a copy of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE. The largest single element in the endeavor to preserve nature and primitive wilderness is public enlightenment. You can help the cause by passing your copy of the magazine on to a friend, or to a school, hospital or public library, so that its message will spread and benefit the nation.

PREVENT FOREST FIRES



National Parks Association

Seventy percent of forest fires in our country are man-caused. The area so burned each year is equal to the size of Indiana. This destruction could be prevented if incendiarism and all carelessness were wiped out. The above picture shows a burned forest in Glacier National Park. This forest is now useless to man and to most species of wildlife. Let us remember that the greatest loss is caused by human carelessness such as failure to extinguish camp fires, and dropping lighted cigarettes or matches in dry leaves and needles. For the sake of national welfare, let us help keep our forests green this summer by extinguishing camp fires, by dropping no lighted matches, cigarettes, cigars or pipe duff along wooded trails or roads, and by informing others of the need for taking these same precautions.

I LIVED LAST SUMMER

By AUBREY SWIFT BRADSHAW

FEW indeed are those permitted more than occasional, fleeting fulfillments of Jonathan Swift's gracious toast, "May you live all the days of your life." But of them I am one, for during the days of which I speak—each a blossom upon the brow of summer—I figuratively drank that toast to the bottom of the cup.

I lived those days upon The Mountain. Not *a* mountain, mind you, but The Mountain. One does not take it for granted or regard it merely as one of many. I have been confronted by citizens of Tacoma, Washington, who, with no provocation, but with considerable vehemence, informed me that its name was Mount Tacoma. The people of Seattle, having won official sanction, are smilingly positive that it must be called Rainier. And for aught I know the Indians, with that sense of the appropriate which is bestowed upon them as children of nature, still follow their ancestors in calling it Tahoma or "Mountain that was God." If it is ever your fortune to make a pilgrimage to the scenic shrine that is the Pacific Northwest, ask any Washingtonian to show you The Mountain and, though he lives in the midst of the earth giants of this continent, he will invariably direct you to where the ice-mantled dome of mighty Rainier catches up the horizon and lifts it almost three vertical miles into the bluest of western skies.

I lived in a valley a mile up the slopes of The Mountain. And, again, it wasn't just *a* valley. Fifty-seven years ago a white woman, held spellbound by her first

glimpse of its beauty and the grandeur of its setting, exclaimed, "Oh, it looks just like Paradise!" And Paradise Valley it has been ever since. It is situated up where trees begin to falter in the face of The Mountain's stern demands and alpine flower fields indulge their brief areal and seasonal sway; a valley cupped between the mighty Mountain and the satellite Tatoosh range, whose six thousand foot peaks nestle at the base of Rainier like contented children.

I lived both in the clouds and above them. At times, when the surpassing beauty of the surroundings had all but drugged my soul beyond appreciation, a cold grey blanket would creep in upon the valley, obscuring everything and muffling all sounds save the rhythmic drip, drip of moisture-laden fir boughs. It was as though such ghostly silences were sent to enable one to bring contemplation abreast of experience. And then there were mornings when I looked out from the high perched valley onto a billowing cloud sea that stretched to the far Pacific horizon and set me more than ever apart from the turmoil of the lowlands.

Always I lived in mountain air. Have you ever breathed air from off eternal snow fields? If you have not I shall not ask you to believe or even to comprehend what I now say. But breathing in the lowlands is a physical effort. Air fouled by civilization's filth is heavy and uncooperative. Unless it is forced into the body it settles past the nostrils as though it could not bring itself to burden one with the con-

THE COVER—Mount Rainier, with its summit 14,408 feet above sea level, and massive beyond expectation to one who sees it for the first time, is revealed here through the clouds on an August afternoon. Centuries ago, while the peak was an active volcano, it may have reached 16,000 feet in height. It is believed that at a more recent date an explosion blew off the upper part. During the past century Mount Rainier may have been mildly active. Today it is dormant, although jets of steam at the summit and warm springs at Longmire show there is heat within.



Interior Department

My home was in Paradise Valley a mile up the mountain.

tamination it carries. With mountain air it is different. The only contamination it harbors is the perfume of alpine flowers and, by virtue of the life in you, it rushes pell mell into your nostrils until your lungs are filled almost to bursting to accommodate its eager generosity. A breath of mountain air bears the caress of eternity; one lives longer for having experienced it.

I lived in the rainbow in Paradise Valley. Before the white blanket of winter was more than tentatively pushed aside, summer sprang fully wakened from her bed to carpet the valley with a spectral pattern of alpine flower fields. As with mountain flowers generally, brilliant coloring is a characteristic of most of Rainier's more than seven hundred species of flowering plants. In point of fact their brilliance and variety are exceeded only by the profusion in which they bloom. Only on the higher slopes does one find them limited to minor patches in the rock crannies. In the flower domain—those kaleidoscopic meadows between the ice and the forests—they garland

The Mountain with a series of giant bouquets. Day after day at the height of the flower season I wandered through acres of closely packed blooms; great patches of brilliant yellow, orange, pink, crimson, purple, blue and white in a matrix of soothing green. Nor was it a static rainbow. Almost every day brought changes in the pattern as the season progressed through the dominant phases of the various species. After that experience I wish only to live in the rainbow, and am content to let others hunt for the gold that lies at its end.

Up on The Mountain I lived with the centuries and watched the earth at work. Here fundamental forces of nature, volcanism and erosion, are as two mighty wrestlers locked in perpetual embrace; and, though there is proof in plenty that the giant's heart still beats warmly, the twenty-eight glaciers that mantle its summit are steadily gnawing at its vitals. I have stood on the edge of one of its glacial canyons and observed rock slides that were almost an hourly occurrence—proof that the ice

below me was imperceptibly moving and carrying away The Mountain with it. In one grand panorama I have scanned the whole length of a three and a half mile river of ice, its treacherous crevasses marking the points where some particularly resistant rock refuses to yield to the demands of the grinding ice. In the walls of that same canyon are rock outcrops which show that the ice is even now gouging through strata that were present before the mighty volcano that is Rainier was born. For further proof of glacial dynamics, I have stood near the terminus of the same ice mass and watched boulders and debris topple from its two hundred foot face in a never ending roar as it labours to produce the glacial stream that is its child.

It is one of the intriguing paradoxes of nature that I could also venture beneath "dead" glaciers by way of ice caves—grottoes sculptured from crystal and translucent marble and bathed in a soft, source-

less illumination ranging from the lightest blue to the deepest purple. Such is the effect of the sun's rays penetrating deep, pure ice.

Oh, yes! I almost forgot. I had a job on The Mountain. I was one of three whose duty it was to take Paradise visitors hiking through the rainbow fields and to the edge of the glacial canyons, interpreting The Mountain and its plants and animals to them as we went along. In the evenings we alternated in a series of illustrated lectures on those same subjects. There were also emergency duties to perform, the most important of which was fire fighting. To anyone who sees a tree as something more than "board feet" there can be nothing good about a forest fire, and yet it was while fighting fire that I came briefly upon a scene that, for sheer beauty, I shall never see equalled. It was at the end of a day—fourteen hours of combatting the destroying demon—while the day shift trudged

Avalanche lies in Mount Rainier's alpine flower fields.

Interior Department



wearily down the trail toward home for a few hours of rest. My face was unrecognizable under a three day beard and an over-all coating of grimy wood ash; my baked nostrils and bloodshot eyes smarted from exposure to smoke and flames, and my body was tired clear through. Where the trail rounded a spur I caught sight of The Mountain. The setting sun was shining on it through the smoke of burning valleys producing an effect that was breathtaking. The tremendous crags of naked rock on its upper reaches looked like masses of crimson velvet and the great glaciers cascading down between them were for all the world like giant trains of scarlet silk. It was more than just a challenge to the eye. A blind man would have *felt* the scene, for it possessed that miraculous type of beauty which, mindful of the limitations of the senses, strikes deep and impinges upon the soul. I can see it yet though

darkness has since fallen many times.

I suppose there were drawbacks to life in Paradise Valley. We didn't have all the "conveniences" of civilization. While I never regarded myself as a slave to artificiality, I was interestedly uncertain of just how I would react to a protracted absence of big league baseball, picture shows, radio, newspapers and the like. As a matter of fact I found that radio and newspapers were available, but at the same time I made other discoveries. "Reading" The Mountain proved much more absorbing than reading the news; and I completely lost out on the funnies. One needed no such props to zestful living in that place. I paid even less heed to the radio, for I soon became a devotee of the sublime harmonies that the wind improvises on a harp of evergreens. Baseball? Movies? They didn't even occur to me, for I lived last summer on The Mountain that was God.

"The ice-mantled dome of mighty Rainier catches up the horizon and lifts it three miles into the bluest of western skies."

National Parks Service



— In Memory of Robert Sterling Yard —

AT eleven o'clock on the night of May 17th, Robert Sterling Yard, a founder of the National Parks Association and its first executive secretary, died at his home in Washington, D. C., after an illness of a year. Mr. Yard was eighty-four, and his passing brings to an end a career in nature and wilderness preservation unequalled for its accomplishments.

A graduate of Princeton University, Mr. Yard spent his early years on the editorial staffs of the *New York Sun* and the old *New York Herald*, and during that time he developed his well-known style of writing that was eventually to serve the nation in the struggle to build and preserve the National Park System. For a while Mr. Yard was on the editorial staff of Scribner's *The Lamp*, later becoming editor-in-chief of the *Century Magazine*.

In 1916, yielding to his growing love of the out-of-doors, Mr. Yard accepted the inspiring offer to direct the educational and publicity development of the national parks under Stephen T. Mather, who was assistant to Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior, and who soon became director of the then newly created National Park Service.

To study the parks, particularly their scenic and scientific aspects and their forests and wildlife, Mr. Yard made numerous trips with Mr. Mather; and in later years went to the parks alone or in parties of his own making that often included scientists.

The national park publicity campaign was gotten under way with the publication of Mr. Yard's *National Parks Portfolio*. The book was sent free by the government to 275,000 selected homes. This was the first big effort to inform the nation concerning the then little-known existence of those superb bits of primeval wilderness that comprise the National Park System. Thus was laid the foundation for the development of an appreciative and informed pub-



The good that has accrued to this nation through Mr. Yard's influence is inestimable.

lic that would fight in the future for the protection of the System. Without such a public, no attempt to preserve the national parks and to establish new ones could have succeeded.

At about this same time, Mr. Yard wrote an illustrated booklet called *Glimpses of Our National Parks*, and he reorganized the newspaper and magazine publicity on national parks. It was during these years with the Education Section of the National Park Service that Mr. Yard wrote also his *The Book of the National Parks* published by Scribners. This book became a standard in the national park field.

The National Parks Association was founded on May 19, 1919. This was done largely through Mr. Yard's own efforts. He was appointed its executive secretary. Here, outside of government, he was able to

carry on his work unhampered by governmental red tape. It was here, too, that he began his greatest service to the nation; for soon after the Association was organized, western water power interests opened a war in Congress with intent to break down the half-century-old national policy that had been protecting the parks from industrial exploitation. Mr. Yard became the leader in defense of the parks by creating an alliance of private organizations all over the country. This alliance consisted of numerous clubs, federations and associations whose combined memberships aggregated nearly four million persons—an army ready to oppose the bills being introduced in Congress by industrialists who coveted national park lands for their personal gain.

For nearly four years such bills were pushed in Congress. Mr. Yard's method for opposing them was spotlight publicity. His organ was the Association's *National Parks Bulletin* (now NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE). The *Bulletin* was circulated by cooperating organizations into every corner of the country, but the battlefields were chiefly Montana, New Mexico and California, for it was Mr. Yard's policy to carry the war to the constituencies of the leaders of the attack in Congress. All the West was stirred with this conflict and the conservationists who form an important element in our eastern population took an active part.

The fight culminated when Albert Fall assumed leadership of the attacking interests. Controlling the National Park Service as Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Fall was a formidable foe. Mr. Yard opposed Fall's policies in Congress and in Fall's home state of New Mexico, where the press reprinted articles from the *Bulletin*, and through which nonpartisan organizations were formed to help the defense. Conflict continued until Fall resigned and was replaced by Hubert Work. One of the first acts of the new secretary was to establish cooperative relations with the National Parks Association, and thus the war for the national parks was practically won.

From then on, Mr. Yard led his national alliance to the introduction of recreation in the federal lands. When President Coolidge, in 1928, called a national recreation conference in Washington, the National Parks Association and The American Forestry Association were jointly charged with the duty of surveying the nation's federal lands—some 700,000 square miles—for recreational purposes. This work was carried on with the cooperation of eight government bureaus that administered the various classes of federal lands. At this time Mr. Yard wrote his book *Our Federal Lands*.

In 1936 a new conservation organization was created. This was called the Wilderness Society. It was founded primarily by the late Robert Marshall to promote the establishment and protection of the wilderness areas of the national forests. Mr. Yard became the first executive secretary of this organization. He was also editor of its publication *The Living Wilderness*. More recently Mr. Yard was appointed permanent secretary and president of the Society, which position he retained until his death.

The good that has accrued to this nation through Mr. Yard's influence is inestimable. For it, the whole nation owes him a debt of gratitude. Who that visited Mr. Yard during the last year or two preceding his illness did not view him as the grand old man of the wilderness preservation movement? Who, in his presence, did not feel the momentous truth that here was one of the nation's great leaders who helped to shape the course of American conservation history? His passing brings sorrow to those who knew him—particularly to those whose custom it was to drop in frequently for a chat during the last years, and to sit and listen to his narratives of conservation events of days gone by.

Although Mr. Yard's work here is ended, he helped to establish firmly the means for carrying it on. The National Parks Association is that means. Those who have the privilege of directing the Association's activity shall be guided by his writings.

Adirondack Forests in Peril

By PAUL SCHAEFER

THE scene was the State Capitol, Albany, New York. The time was September 8, 1894. A constitutional convention was in session, with the usual solemnity and dignity which ordinarily may be found on such an occasion. Statesmanship and political intrigue in such extremes as probably may be found only in such a state as New York, found voice among the peoples representatives.

David McClure, Chairman of the Committee on Forests, addressed the convention and said in part:

"We stood here on the eighth of May feeling that the people of this state were convinced that they were living under a good constitution, and did not need any actual, positive or sweeping change. And yet, one great matter affecting not the success, temporary or permanent, of any party, nor affecting any corporations or individuals in their own selfish interests, but vitally affecting the people of the state and their great necessity, stood crying for relief at the hands of this Convention. The hills, rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun, the venerable woods, rivers that move in majesty, and complaining brooks that make the meadows green, these for years have been neglected by the people of the state and the great men of our state."

David McClure was speaking of the Adirondack Mountains in northern New York, with their 2,000 peaks, 1500 lakes and ponds, dozens of rivers and a wilderness unsurpassed in beauty by any in America. This Couchsachrage, or beaver hunting country of the Indians, is roughly the shape of a beaver pelt. More than one hundred miles in diameter, it then contained nearly two million acres of virgin forest. Here were vast, almost impenetrable swamps, wild mountain passes and rivers that dropped from Alpine heights to peaceful,

unpeopled valleys. But the forests were the crowning glory of the land and contained some of the tallest trees in eastern United States.

Swift destruction was laying waste to these forests which protected the upper watershed of the Hudson, the Saranac, the Black, the Moose, the Beaver, the Ausable and other important rivers. Eighty thousand acres of this primeval woods were being cut annually. The easily accessible bottom-land forests were rapidly disap-

The Adirondack forest primeval.

Paul Schaefer





The careless logger, leaving much wood behind him, tears the forest asunder and creates a fire hazard of slash. Shall this be allowed to happen to the Adirondacks' last virgin stands?

J. S. Apperson

pearing, and the mountain slopes with their irreplaceable evergreens were threatened with the same devastation.

McClure spoke eloquently of these dangers, and then presented the following proposal which was unanimously adopted by the convention a few days later and, upon being approved by the people in referendum, became a fundamental law of the state:

"The lands of the state, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed."

The theory was that the Adirondack forests should remain inviolate for their watershed values and for the health and recreational uses of the people. The enormous population of the state made it necessary that these primary values be given such consideration, as against lumbering and

the ever present threat of forest fires that quickly and often permanently destroy such values.

As would be expected, this constitutional provision has been under constant attack by commercial interests for a half century. It has successfully weathered the most violent storms and remains today substantially unchanged from its original form. As recently as 1938 another constitutional convention reaffirmed this historic forest protective policy. The question of lumbering the Adirondack Forest Preserve was then thoroughly debated. More than fifty organizations, including all the important statewide conservation and sportsmen's groups, supported this provision and again the people approved it at the polls.

Once more, however, the advocates of lumbering are marshalling their forces with the stated intent to break down this protection of forest preserve lands in both the Adirondack and the Catskill state parks.

In the April 1944 issue of the *New York Forester*, the publication of the New York

Section of the Society of American Foresters, there appears an account of its annual meeting. It points out that the highlight of the session was the approval of the following resolution against the advice of several of the older members of the Section. "I move that the New York Section of the Society of American Foresters hereby goes on record as favoring a constitutional amendment to Article XIV Section 1 of the State Constitution, to permit scientific management of the forest preserve; and that it instruct its officers to take appropriate action to bring this resolution to the attention of the appropriate members of the state government."

Subsequently the new Chairman of the New York Section made an address over the radio urging that the forest preserve be lumbered. This was given wide publicity throughout the state press. Other members and some state officials have been advocating such action. Adirondack lumbermen and mill owners, watching the privately owned timberlands disappear, have been discussing the question openly and in the press. Some influential papers approve such proposed action.

The Adirondack Mountain Club, recognizing the danger, has not only reiterated its traditional position on the question, but has caused a brief to be written explaining its opposition to such lumbering. The Forest Preserve Association of New York State has been in the field actively countering the new threat with its film entitled "Scientific Forestry" which shows current lumber operations on private lands, forest fire devastation, soil erosion and related subjects.

The problem may be summed up briefly as follows:

The Adirondack Park consists of about 5,500,000 acres. Of this, the state owns 2,172,000 acres with the balance privately owned and subject to virtually any kind of exploitation. More than a million acres are held by lumber companies, with much of such land being lumbered excessively. The remaining land is in private estates, both large and small, mining corporations, municipalities and thousands of small farms, tourist places and similar holdings.

Most of the state forest preserve has been lumbered at least once. Much of it has

A study of the mountains shows that the purpose of the Adirondack forest preserve is to protect the sources of major rivers, and to provide recreation for New York State's teeming population. More, not less, of such land is needed, and it will be increasingly so, as the population grows.

E. C. Hudowski



burned. Nearly a million acres have no standing merchantable timber on them. More than 300,000 acres lie above 2,500 feet, the elevation where New York foresters generally agree that no lumbering should take place because of thin soil, high watershed values and possible complete destruction of forest and soil by burning and erosion.

By process of deduction it becomes clear that the forests which are the objective of those who would lumber the preserve are the last remaining stands of virgin pines in the Oswegatchie River headwaters and the spruce and hemlock in the Raquette Lake region in the northwestern and central parts of the park. Other areas would be those lands that have been in state ownership many decades and where the forest has recovered from the original lumber operation.

The fact that these lands in their natural state as required by the constitution are best suited for watershed protection and increasing recreational needs is of little or no consequence to the advocates of lumbering. On many hundred thousand acres of such land the original cutting removed only the softwood trees of the mixed virgin forest. The softwood stumps have rotted away, and to all appearances the land is virgin hardwood country in which the only evidence of the ax is to be found in occasional ruins of lumber camps, tote roads or log dams on rivers and streams.

The so-called managed forestry which people have expected would be carried out on private lands in these mountains has been, with few exceptions, abandoned. According to an official state report in 1944, the white pine stand on private lands is being cut so excessively that by 1949, at the present rate of cutting, this resource will have been completely liquidated commercially in the Adirondacks. This was once the most prolific pine region in the East. For the first time in decades the hardwoods are being cut by many operators, modern machinery, roads and

transportation making movement of this material economically possible.

Forest preserve lands are scattered in several hundred parcels throughout the length and breadth of the park. As a result, private lumber operations intermix with the state holdings in many places, thereby endangering protected land. Lumber operations which have clean cut the forest along scenic highways are not uncommon. It may thus be concluded that the lumbermen, lacking a state law regulating cutting small trees, are taking not only the accrued interest from their holdings, but in many cases are withdrawing the principal account, leaving the Adirondacks stripped.

An important argument conservationists use against lumbering the forest preserve is the peculiar nature of the soil. Vegetable in composition, it has a thickness of but a few inches to scarcely more than a foot on the mountain slopes. This thin layer of soil or humus is underlain with extremely hard rocks such as gneiss, intrusive granite and gabbro. A forest fire burns this soil as completely as the timber at times, and what it does not burn it lays open to the forces of erosion which soon wash the mountain slope clean of soil. Examples of this type of devastation are to be found in virtually all parts of the Adirondacks, with dozens of major peaks completely or substantially devastated. It is hardly necessary to add that as a result of such destruction, watershed values have been seriously impaired, and streams, located where they could be of inestimable value to the state for their recreational uses, flood and dry up intermittently. The existing law makes further destruction of watershed and recreation values impossible except in the case of fire, which can usually be easily controlled where not fed by lumbering debris.

An excellent picture of existing values in the Adirondacks is found in a paragraph from a Conservation Department bulletin entitled "Registered Guides of New York State" dated 1943.

"The Conservation Department has juris-

diction over the forest preserve which now includes nearly two million acres and is immediately accessible to approximately 10,000,000 people. Thus, on account of both its size and the large number of people living within a short distance of it, it is probably the most important public preserve in the United States, from the standpoint of recreation. One of the fundamental purposes for which the forest preserve was established was to make a great vacation ground for the citizens of the state. That this object is being realized is indicated by the fact that in the forest preserve region more money has already been invested in hotels and other properties for caring for vacationists, more people are employed in this work and more money is paid them in wages, than in the lumber business itself, which was once the chief industry of the country."

The state maintains a system of public campsites that annually attract three quarters of a million people. These campsites are located in outstanding scenic areas, along rivers and on lake shores. Firewood and sanitary facilities are provided free, with the camper otherwise being on his own. In addition there are to be found open lean-tos in the high peaks and other regions. Trails thread the interior, and although roads have been limited generally to the arteries of access, all of the several thousand lakes, ponds and mountains are within a days walking distance from the highways. Hunters and fishermen by the thousand are attracted to the more remote interior in season. Winter sports have come into their own, and before the war, snow trains were run whenever the weather favored such sports.

Perhaps the best judicial decision rendered by the courts as to the meaning and intent of the constitutional forest law was made by Justice Harold Hinman in 1930:

"Giving to the phrase 'forever kept as wild forest lands' the significance which the term 'wild forest' bears, we must conclude that the idea intended was a health resort

and playground designed somewhat after the widely accepted pattern of our world-famous wilderness national parks. We must preserve its trees, its rocks, its streams, in their wild state. It was to be a great resort for the free use of the people in which nature is given free reign. Its uses for health and pleasure must not be inconsistent with its preservation as forest lands in a wild state. It must always retain the character of a wilderness. Hunting, fishing, tramping, mountain climbing, snowshoeing, skiing or skating find ideal setting in nature's wilderness. It is essentially a quiet and healthful retreat from the turmoils and artificialities of a busy urban life."

Thus is the issue drawn.

Shall the Adirondack Park lose its unique wild forest character by lumbering which will yield questionable remuneration to the state? Shall one of the last areas in eastern America to retain virgin forest, now of great educational value, be stripped for an inconsequential postponement of the day of more acute timber shortage in New York State? Would not such logging postpone the day when the state must vigorously pursue reforestation of its more than five million acres of barren, submarginal land? What can the lumbermen or foresters offer the public in the Adirondacks as good examples of forest management such as they would put into effect on forest preserve lands? Is not this history largely one of bankruptcy of forest resource and the devastation of such lands?

Careful study of the mountains themselves leads to the logical answer that the main purpose of the Adirondack forest preserve is to protect the sources of our major rivers and streams, and to provide a recreation land for the millions of our citizens.

The only certain way that these values can be retained is to keep intact that most potent of all conservation laws, Article XIV Section 1, which declares that "the lands of the state . . . shall be forever kept as wild forest lands."

LET'S SAVE MOUNT MONADNOCK

THE beauty of Mount Monadnock, which is located three miles northwest of Jaffrey, New Hampshire, makes a deep impression upon all who see it. Drawn to it are many people from today's crowded city life, for on Monadnock's wild slopes and ridges are to be found the peace and relaxation that are needed by city dwellers.

Despite the benefit derived from the mountain in its present unspoiled condition, a radio station is being planned for its summit. Should the plan be carried out, it will disturb the wild character of the area and will disfigure the mountain. Those who appreciate the undisturbed Monadnock are striving to prevent its desecration. A pamphlet has just been issued by a temporary committee of The Association to Protect Mount Monadnock. The pamphlet gives the story of past efforts to place all of the mountain in protective ownership. It describes the modern Frequency Modulation service—the purpose for which the radio company wants the summit—and then points out that the mountain is not an essential location for such service. The discussion is thoughtful and objective, and it endeavors to see the arguments pro and con in fair perspective.

From the pamphlet we select the following quotations:

"Monadnock is in imminent danger of commercial exploitation because of the lease of a 200 acre tract near its summit by the Town of Jaffrey to a radio company. The lease permits radio installations close to the summit and a tramway to serve them.

"If this project is carried through, it would destroy . . . the esthetic and spiritual values of the mountain. . . . It would also largely nullify the long years of effort to preserve the wooded slopes and ledges of Monadnock in their wild state.

"This exploitation can be prevented, but only by prompt and united action of those who value The Grand Monadnock as a precious possession, both of New Hampshire and of all New England.

"The radio company is a New Hampshire business corporation with a present authorized capital of \$250,000. It is promoted by Mr. C. H. Wilder, operator of a chain of radio stations.

"The lease is for twenty years to July 1, 1964. It gives Monadnock Radio Foundation, Inc., the right to 'erect such buildings on said premises as may be necessary' and 'an antenna system'; also 'to erect a cable tramway of some sort for the purpose of conveying materials and personnel to and from' the leased property. There is some attempt in one clause to protect 'the esthetic

Buildings, a tramway and a radio tower are planned to be built atop Monadnock's wild ridge; but public disapproval of such desecration can prevent it.



aspects of the mountain.' However, this is virtually nullified by another provision that Jaffrey cannot withhold approval of structures 'if the size of the buildings and the antenna system and their location and that of the tramway transmission lines are essential from an engineering standpoint for the proper carrying out' of the project.

"The proposed installations include: (1) A radio tower close to and immediately south of the summit; (2) a concrete building some thirty by forty feet in size, to house equipment and quarters for personnel, including cooking, sanitary and heating equipment, to be built within 200-300 feet of the transmitter tower; and (3) an adequate tramway to transport materials and operating personnel.

"Anyone looking down from the summit would be confronted with these installations in the immediate foreground, instead of the present unspoiled ledges and slopes of the mountain.

"Beginning as early as 1913, a steady effort was made to acquire all the upper parts of the mountain for public use and enjoyment in a natural state. The Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests raised and spent \$27,304.00 for the purchase of Monadnock land. . . . In addition, 887 acres were donated directly to the Society; and the State of New Hampshire acquired additional tracts.

"The net result is that the Society now owns 2,983 acres on Monadnock and the State of New Hampshire 828 acres, a total of 3811. Virtually all the deeds to the Society contain restrictions against commercial use and the Society's policy is against such use. Nor has the state ever expressed itself otherwise than in sympathy with these efforts. The Town of Jaffrey owns 356 acres, including the 200 acres now leased.

"It may be asked why this 200-acre tract was not likewise acquired by the Society, since it could doubtless have been bought for a small sum. The answer is that the Society considered it in safe hands and listed it in various circulars as being safely

held along with its own lands and those of the State of New Hampshire.

"Discussion in a group that is concerned with this threat to the mountain's unspoiled beauty resulted in the formation of The Association to Protect Mount Monadnock. It was organized in January, 1945, as a non-profit corporation for the public benefit. Those supporting its efforts are not a wilful few, but are from many localities, near and far.

"While the general public interest in preserving Monadnock from desecration for commercial profit seems plain . . . nevertheless, the counter claim is made that the public has a larger interest in having Frequency Modulation service from the summit of Monadnock. Since it is claimed that adequate public service requires this use of Monadnock, this assertion must be analyzed on its merits.

"Public service by radio transmission is one of the modern scientific advances. The latest development is the commercial use of so-called F. M. rays. These are high frequency waves, by means of which interference and static are avoided, and the quality of the reception improved. At the receiving end there must be a receiving instrument or a relatively inexpensive auxiliary attachment plugged into the old receiver. The proposed station would be an F. M. station.

"Undoubtedly, any expert would say that Monadnock is a suitable summit for a radio transmission tower. Therefore, those who would preserve Monadnock . . . must answer the claim that the public needs a radio station there *so badly* as to overbalance the public interest in its preservation free of obstructions and commercialization.

"The radio company stresses that the 'complete answer' to the use of Monadnock lies in the need of 'such great height' (3165 feet) as the mountain offers. Such a statement invites comparison with the actual practice of an F. M. station. Mount Wachusett (elevation 2108 feet), south of Mount Monadnock, was sought by the Yankee Net-

work for a radio station. Its owner, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts denied its use for that purpose, under the state authority to protect and serve the public. So the network thereupon erected its station on 1395 foot Asnebumskit Hill, a few miles northwest of Worcester. From this modest height it has a coverage reaching eastern Long Island to the south, and southern New Hampshire to the north.

"There is, however, the local service to be considered, to which the smaller radio companies cater. . . . Such a station is WKNE at Keene which serves four counties. Perhaps 75,000 would be a fair figure for the population it now reaches. Of course, these counties could be served with F. M. from the top of Monadnock, but the same communities could be equally well served, as well as all of southern New Hampshire, from other elevations in the region, and perhaps at less expense to the radio company. Certainly for mere local service a Monadnock installation would not be justified.

"Moreover, WMUR in Manchester also caters to the local news needs of southern New Hampshire.

"Thus, the widespread desire of those who want to save Monadnock from this desecration, a desecration that would serve only a commercial enterprise, not only

should be heard, but also should control.

"It should not be overlooked that the beauty of Monadnock and the joy of thousands who wander through its woods and across its rocky shoulders have, over many years, brought to the state much reputation and many visitors, and in so doing, have contributed increased values and substantial income, both to the towns around Monadnock's flanks and to the state.

"The Grand Monadnock belongs to all of us. Not to a single town through a chance ownership of 200 acres on its slopes.

"Shall we not do well to preserve this splendid mountain, that has been for generations in its uncontaminated solitude and beauty, that generations to come may get the inspiration from it that only its unspoiled slopes and ridges can give?

"We invite all citizens (both residents of New Hampshire and elsewhere) to become members of The Association to Protect Mount Monadnock. Membership merely permits use of your name as supporting its purposes. It implies no financial commitment. . . . Funds will be needed to carry on the effort to save Monadnock, but they will be raised by subscription. There are no dues, and members may subscribe or not as they choose. Address: The Association to Protect Mount Monadnock, 51 Main Street, Keene, New Hampshire."

Director Newton B. Drury of the National Park Service stated in a news release dated May 29, that travel to the parks and monuments must continue to stay at a low ebb until Japan's surrender. He said that because gasoline, tires and labor have been required in the war effort, the Service has avoided encouraging civilian travel to the parks; and that in many of the parks visitor accommodations have been curtailed or closed. In some areas, however, facilities have been operating to serve as rest centers for soldiers and sailors. The director said that he believed that, although there would be a return of pre-war travel to the parks after VJ-Day, normal travel would not be reached for several years. Mr. Drury offered the assurance that whatever the volume of travel, the Service will endeavor to see that visitors are properly cared for and are given every opportunity to enjoy the scenery and other features of the national parks and national monuments.

Opinions expressed in signed articles are not necessarily those of the Association.

TRUSTEES' ANNUAL MEETING—1945

EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES

TIME: May 24. Place: The Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C. Those present: President William P. Wharton presiding, Messrs Anthony, Baker, Bartsch, Case, Coolidge, Elwood, Erwin, Evans, Goodwin, Kellogg, Matthes, Newcombe, Palmer, Preble, Walcott, Woodbury and Wright, Mrs. McKeon and Executive Secretary Butcher. Invited speakers: Newton B. Drury, Director, National Park Service; Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, Chief, Fish and Wildlife Service; William Vogt, Chief, Conservation Section, Pan American Union; and Delos E. Culver, an Association member.

The Board adopted by a rising vote a testimonial to Robert Sterling Yard expressing its sorrow and sense of great loss due to his death, and extending its sincere sympathy to Mrs. Yard and her daughter, Mrs. W. S. Tyler.

From Remarks of the President

Five meetings of the Executive Committee have been held since this Board met in May, 1944. Approval was given to the Peterson bill, H. R. 5289, to provide for acceptance and protection by the United States of property within the authorized boundaries of the Everglades National Park project, pending establishment of the park; and to another Peterson bill, H. R. 1292, providing for payments in lieu of taxes to the State of Wyoming, for designating rights of way across federal lands, and for continuation of the grazing rights now being enjoyed by residents within Jackson Hole National Monument. The opposition of the Association to the proposed Potomac dams was re-affirmed. Opposition to the proposed abolition of the National Capital Parks Police was expressed. Up to the day before yesterday, no action had been taken on the Missouri Valley Authority bills, S. 555 and H. R. 2203; but on that day defi-

nite recommendations for action by this Board were adopted.

It is noteworthy that no major national park crisis has arisen, thanks chiefly to the alertness and wisdom of the Director of the National Park Service and his assistants, and to the whole-hearted support given them by Secretary of the Interior Ickes.

From Report of Chairman Charles G. Woodbury of the Special Committee to Study National Park Standards and Classification

In approaching the subject of standards, the committee turned inevitably to the well-known National Park Standards prepared some years ago under the sponsorship of the Camp Fire Club of America. This excellent statement has received wide publicity and support from many conservation organizations. On re-examining this declaration of policy, the committee found itself in fundamental agreement with the sentiments it embodies. At the same time the committee came to the opinion that the statement could be improved. We hope we are not presumptuous in holding this opinion. It seemed, on close consideration, that the Camp Fire Club statement contained some inconsistencies that should be remedied and that certain of its declarations could be rearranged for more effective presentation. Above all, the committee felt that it is high time for a forthright recognition of the special place of the national primeval parks in the so-called National Park System. The committee held many meetings at which the re-wording of the Camp Fire standards was discussed in minute detail.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The revised declaration of policy is planned to be published in the next (October-December) issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE. Watch for it.

Everglades

Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, Chief, Fish and Wildlife Service, gave a talk on the work of his Service to establish protection to the refuge area in the Everglades. He said that the federal government has 800,000 acres more or less to be managed for ten years, at the end of which time, if the proposed national park has not been created, the land will revert to the state. He told the Board that men are in the area or are on the way to it for patrol work. He thought there might be complications in enforcing protection because there will be a difficult job in posting the area. Dr. Gabrielson mentioned that the government had been deeded only the state lands within the area, but that negotiations were being entered into for leases to patrol private lands therein. He said that he would like to have a patrol plane for the purpose of watching fishermen who are the greatest poachers—killers of rare species. According to Dr. Gabrielson, one plane is worth fifteen boats. At present, other refuges are being sacrificed in supplying equipment to get patrolling started in the Everglades. Dr. Gabrielson gave out the discouraging news that a new oil well has come in near the refuge. This well has a flow of 150 barrels a day, and it is located near the Tamiami Trail, about midway between the settlements of Sunnyland and Everglades.

Latin America

Mr. William Vogt, Chief, Conservation Section, Pan American Union, gave a talk on conditions relating to land use in the Latin American countries where he has been attempting to assist in bringing about conservation measures. In Mexico, the areas known as national parks receive little protection. In any that contain timber, logging is carried on; and much of the wood is used to make charcoal for cooking. It was the speaker's opinion that unless there is a great improvement in Mexico's efforts to control soil erosion, that country will be a desert in 100 years. In Chile, Mr. Vogt said

that several national parks had been established, including one at the Strait of Magellan, in the establishment of which he had been instrumental. Forest fires in Chile, he said, are rampant. Some are set intentionally, and there is never any effort to stop fires. Mr. Vogt said that South American populations are increasing rapidly. Gunners in South America, he stated, have not the interest of wildlife at heart. It is their intention to kill as much as possible in the shortest time—warblers, robins and the like included. He said that in Chile there is land enough to set aside areas for national parks, and that there is no country more beautiful. There are eight national parks in Chile now. As a delegate of the Pan American Union, Mr. Vogt will attend the third Inter American Conference on Agriculture in Venezuela on July 24.

National Parks

Mr. Newton B. Drury, Director, National Park Service, told the Board about his recent trip through the South, westward to Big Bend National Park, Carlsbad Caverns and on to the west coast. With regard to the proposed Mexican addition to Big Bend National Park, Mr. Drury said that officials in that country had been polite in exchanging letters relating to the matter. He said he thought that the new draft of the national park standards was a splendid piece of work, and expressed the opinion that there was nothing in it that was not in accord with the views of the Park Service. He said that in carrying out those standards, however, about ten percent amounts to recognition of principles and ninety percent in devising a *modus operandi*. Research areas were mentioned, particularly with regard to Three Forks in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Mr. Drury said that no areas in the parks were closed to foot travel except sometimes temporarily where a study is being made. In the Three Forks area, Mr. Drury said that trails there had grown up due to lack of personnel to keep them open.

News from the Conservation Battlefronts

NATIONAL LIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY, 2239 Tiebout Avenue, New York 57, N. Y.—The Society unanimously adopted the following resolution at its meeting on May 3: Whereas, the national parks of the United States were set aside for the enjoyment and education of the people forever, therefore be it

Resolved, that the National Life Conservation Society go on record as opposed to encroachments of whatever nature which threaten to impair the beauty of these parks or change their character so greatly as to alter their natural appearance, and that would eventually deprive the people of the educational and spiritual values they now afford, and be it further

Resolved, that the Society will lend its continuing active support to the maintenance of the high purposes to which the national parks were dedicated.—Mrs. Charles Cyrus Marshall, *President*.

ASSOCIATION FOR PROTECTION OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS, 163 Delaware Avenue, Toronto, Canada.—The steel trap is a barbarous instrument of torture which constitutes one of the greatest mass cruelties to animals at the present time. It is out of place in an enlightened civilization, and friends of wildlife should support the movement for its abolition. From the point of view of conservation, the steel trap is a failure, since it kills or maims animals indiscriminately, irrespective of sex or condition of pelt. The near extinction of some species gives eloquent testimony to the wastefulness of past trapping. Most government departments concerned with fur resources of this continent are aware of the danger, and have taken steps toward conservation. For the most part, however, governments are concerned solely with conservation without regard to the humaneness of methods used in harvesting the crop.

Remedies suggested for dealing with the trapping evil fall into three types: 1. Invention and use of humane traps; 2. raising fur-bearing animals on farms or ranches where humane methods of killing can be employed; 3. inducing fur-buyers to boycott trapped fur and confine their purchases to furs acquired through humane methods, or to purchase fur

substitutes. The last of these proposals is the most radical, but it is the one that would go farthest to bring about a reform if a sufficient number of people would act. There is one humane trap, the O'Neil, for which great hopes are held for the postwar period.

The Association wishes to induce the Canadian Government to institute research into humane trapping methods.

A branch of this Association is being started at 302 Wilkinson Street, Frankfort, Kentucky, of which Miss Lucy B. Furman is Secretary. All persons in the United States who are interested in the banishment of cruelty to wild fur-bearing animals are urged to communicate at once with Secretary Furman.—Olive Latimer, *Honorary Secretary*.

IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA, La Salle Hotel, Chicago 2, Illinois.—Today, after nine years for polluters to solve their problem and for states to control recalcitrants, water pollution is more widespread and is increasing. In the face of that record, it is obvious that existing control has failed and additional authority is necessary. Control should be vested in a federal agency to give uniformity to pollution abatement and to furnish the moral support needed to make state control operative. Such federal control is provided in S. 535 now before the Senate Commerce Committee; and H. R. 519 now before the House Rivers and Harbors Committee. These bills merit the support of all who believe the right of the public to clean water is superior to the selfish convenience of those who pollute it.—Kenneth A. Reid, *Executive Director*.

NATIONAL ROADSIDE COUNCIL, 119 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.—Twenty-seven towns in southern Vermont recently voted to prohibit advertising signs over forty square feet in area. This makes a total of twenty-nine towns which have now taken this action refusing to tolerate large commercial billboards within their borders. The restriction does not apply to signs that pertain exclusively to the property on which they stand or to business conducted thereon. As the protected towns include many miles of Vermont's rural highways, the clean-up will be noticeable.—Mrs. W. L. Lawton, *Chairman*.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE



Edward A. Preble

Edward A. Preble (*Why Fishing in National Parks?*) was born in Somerville, Massachusetts, in 1871. A year later, his parents took him to Wilmington, fifteen miles northward. He has been thankful for this move, for it permitted him to grow up with a minimum of city life. He soon learned to know the trees, birds, and the principal mammals and reptiles inhabiting the woods and meadows. As with the famous Thoreau, Mr. Preble's mentors included farmers, hunters, trappers, fishermen and woodchoppers, and his association with them was even closer. In 1892 he joined the Biological Survey, and since then, has explored the wilder parts of this country, much of north-central Canada and parts of Alaska. His journeys have afforded him a hint of what primitive North America was like, and have given him a sorrowing realization of the destruction of natural resources and natural beauty that two centuries of exploitation has produced. Mr. Preble is a member of the National Parks Association, and a member of the Association's Board of Trustees.



Aubrey S. Bradshaw

Aubrey Swift Bradshaw (*I Lived Last Summer*) is a native of Pennsylvania, although he has spent most of his life in Kentucky. Now thirty-four, he holds the academic degrees of A.B. and M.A. Since 1935, he has been at Transylvania College, Lexington, where he is Assistant Professor of Biology. Mr. Brad-

shaw's interests are ecological biology and geography, as well as photography and travel. During the summers of 1936-41 he taught field biology courses on travel-study tours that were part of the Transylvania College summer session. Having traveled extensively in the United States, Canada and Mexico, he has visited sixteen national parks in the United States and four in Canada. In the summer of 1942 he served as ranger-naturalist at Mount Rainier National Park, and he has written us to say that he will be there again this summer. Mr. Bradshaw is a member of the National Parks Association.



Paul Schaefer

Paul Schaefer (*Adirondack Forests in Peril*) was born in Albany, New York, in 1908. Of himself he says, "I am one of an increasingly growing number of New Yorkers who find the Adirondacks and the problems affecting

them a full time hobby, and who feel that our main job is to give unreserved support to Article XIV, Section 1, of the state constitution." Mr. Schaefer's interest in wilderness and nature preservation is shown by the fact that he is a member of the Conservation Committee of the Adirondack Mountain Club, the Forest Preserve Association of New York State, the Wilderness Society, and an officer of the Schenectady County Conservation Council. His work is the building and designing of early American period homes.

Devereux Butcher (*Refine the Outboard*) is Executive Secretary of the National Parks Association and Editor of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE.

THE PARKS AND CONGRESS

79th Congress to July 1, 1945

H. R. 170 (Cannon of Missouri) To authorize a National Mississippi Parkway and matters relating thereto. Introduced January 3. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.—Hearings were held on June 5 at which favorable opinions were expressed.

H. R. 2856 (Hébert) To provide for better enforcement of law within the District of Columbia. Introduced April 9. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.—This bill is an alternate to **H. R. 480** to abolish the United States Park Police force in the District of Columbia, which was subsequently scrapped. The bill provides that the U. S. Park Police be paid for with federal funds. It provides also that in connection with the detection and solution of any felony in which Metropolitan and Park police may function, the Metropolitan Police shall control. Since the two police forces today are cooperating adequately, this last provision appears to accomplish nothing. It passed House June 25.

H. R. 1112 (O'Connor) To repeal the Act entitled "An Act for the preservation of American antiquities," approved June 8, 1906. Introduced January 6. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.—The repeal of the so-called Antiquities Act would prevent the future establishment of national monuments by Presidential Proclamation.

H. R. 1292 (Peterson of Florida) Providing for payments to the State of Wyoming and for rights-of-way, including stock driveways, over and across federal lands within the exterior boundary of the Jackson Hole National Monument, Wyoming. Introduced January 9. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.—The bill has been favorably reported upon by the Interior Department.

H. R. 2109 (Barrett) To abolish the Jackson Hole National Monument as created by Presidential Proclamation Numbered 2578, dated March 15, 1943, and to restore the lands belonging to the United States within the exterior boundaries of said monument to the same status held immediately prior to the issuance of said proclamation. Introduced February 12. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 555 (Murray) and **H. R. 2203** (Cochran) To establish a Missouri Valley Authority . . . Introduced February 15. Referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce and the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Rejected by the Senate Commerce Committee May 8.—For more complete information about these bills see *Missouri Valley Authority* page 6. See also **H. R. 1820** below.

H. R. 1820 (Rankin) To provide for the creation of conservation authorities, and for other purposes. Introduced January 29. Referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.—This bill would create nine river valley authorities throughout the whole United States. They would be the Atlantic Seaboard Authority, the Great Lakes-Ohio Valley Authority, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Missouri Valley Authority, the Arkansas Valley Authority, the Southwestern Authority, the Columbia Valley Authority, the California Authority and the Colorado Valley Authority. This bill would supersede other bills now before Congress proposing individual authorities. Like **S. 555** and **H. R. 2203**, there is no mention anywhere in its forty-nine pages of the exemption of such federal reservations as national parks and national monuments from the scope of the several authorities.

H. R. 2142 (Hoch) To amend the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 to authorize the construction of a national system of foot trails. Introduced February 13. Referred to the Committee on Roads.—The bill authorizes the Forest Service to develop and maintain such a system of trails. The Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association discussed this bill at the annual meeting on May 24, but no action was taken.

H. R. 3024 (Johnson of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Appropriations) Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946. Introduced April 24.—For administration, protection and maintenance of national parks, the bill appropriates to the National Park Service \$1,925,675, which is \$298,825 less than for the same purposes last year. For administration, protection and maintenance of national monuments, \$411,900, which is \$83,465 more than for the same purposes last year. For control of forest insects and tree diseases and for fire-prevention, \$213,100, in addition to \$30,000 for fighting forest fires and for other purposes, together with not to exceed \$100,000 to be transferred upon approval of the Secretary from various appropriations for national parks and national monuments.

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